THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 998.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

The subscriber has a convenient

Brick Ware-House,

ON the back street, leading from the Canal Basin to Shockoe Creek, where he will receive for STORAGE, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and other country produce. He will also pay strict attention to any COMMISSION BUSINESS which he may be favored with.

Near to the said Ware-House, there is a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, to be rented, and possession given on the first day of June next.

James Innes.

Richmond, April 14, 1802. ep4w

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they are now opening at their lumber house, on the back street.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. 4w

On the second Monday in June next, at Northumberland Court-House, being Northumberland court day, I shall proceed to sell that well known and valuable TRACT OF LAND, *called*

HACK's NECK,

LYING in Northumberland county, containing by estimation fourteen hundred acres, more or less, late the property of colonel John Gordon; or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to discharge two debts due Overton Cosby and others. This land is of a fertile soil, beautifully situated on the Potomak river, near the mouth thereof—and will be sold under a Deed of Trust from said Gordon to me, to secure the payment of the aforesaid debts, which are to be discharged in Tobacco on Rappahannock river, of the inspections of Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Port-Royal or Hobbshole warehouses. A further description of this land is unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Sto: Towles.

April 24, 1802. [6w]

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

At City-Point, for London,

THE American ship SUFFOLK. Two thirds of her cargo being engaged, will sail by 15th May. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to *Donald Mackenzie*, Petersburg, or

William Mackenzie, & Co.

Richmond, May 1, 1802. [2w]

Mr. DAVIS,

SIR,

IN publishing the second section of the act for calling in and registering Certificates of the public debt of this state, you will oblige

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treasurer.

Treasury Office, March 31, 1802.

SECT. 2. AND *be it further enacted*, That if the holder or owner of any certificate of a debt due from this state, shall not on or before the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and three, make application for a warrant for the interest due thereon, such interest shall cease after that period until the said certificate shall be deposited with the Treasurer as aforesaid. *Provided however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to injure or affect the owners or holders of any certificates upon which warrants have been issued since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and two, but such persons shall be allowed until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and four, to deposit such certificates as aforesaid.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;

China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;

Imperial Tea;

Canton and Garden Fans; and

SEWING SILK;

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Wednesday, the 26th day of May next, will be run for over the Broad Rock Course, near Manchester and Richmond, a purse of 300 dollars, three mile heats.—The day following a purse of 150 dollars, two mile heats—And on the third day a Sweepstake, for three years old Colts, two mile heats. Entrance 50 dollars, play or pay. This subscription will be kept open until the evening of the first days purse; the money to be run for each day, will be hung up at the starting place. The rules which this Turf will be regulated by, as to the weights, will be the same as the New-Market rules. Gentlemen who start horses can be accommodated with stables, litter and forage.

WILLIAM BALL,
Proprietor of the Turf.

Broad Rock, March 29, 1802. ep 6t

N. B. This is a new course, and is allowed by every person who has seen it to be equal to anyon the continent.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for the 4th Circuit in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1801, in favor of Stansbury & Haydock, against John Segar,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

For ready money, on Thursday the 10th day of June,

A HALF ACRE

LOT OF LAND,

With a two story House thereon,

LYING in the town of Dunkirk, in the county of King and Queen, which Lot is known in the plan of said town by No. 2, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the said John Segar, to satisfy Stansbury & Haydock, one thousand and one dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the 27th day of October, 1796, till payment, and the costs of suit, together with the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, Commissioner.

May 8th, 1802. tds.

P. S. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock.

The Hay Market Gardens,

In this City, are OPEN for the SEASON.

AS great improvements have been made therein since the last season, and still greater going on, with the addition of the Musical Gallery in which is placed the elegant ORGAN, imported last fall from London, containing eight stops, with a kettle drum and triangles, so as to form a complete band of music, together with the large Ball Room now completing. The proprietor flatters himself that from his determination to prosecute his plan of establishing this place of genteel resort, that his endeavors will meet the patronage of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the public generally. It is his intention to procure the best Musicians (vocal and instrumental, to accompany the Organ occasionally) and to give frequent specimens of FIRE and WATER WORKS, for which no extra charge will be made, except on benefits or performers of peculiar merit.

The Gates of entrance as last year, 1/6 each grown person, and half price for children, for which all the amusements of riding in the Flying Gigs, Semivertical Coaches, (that are now preparing) and the sportive games are to be enjoyed without further charge, except those who choose to sit in the Musical Gallery; they are to pay 1/6 more at the stair way, and in proportion for children. No admission can be had to the Orchestra only by Amateurs on invitation.

Divine music will be performed on Sunday afternoons, where such Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to join the choir will be invited to the Music Gallery; during which, the utmost decorum will be observed.

Music will be provided on Wednesday evenings for dancing, at no expence to the company. The best liquors and other refreshments will be constantly supplied, to be paid for by those who use them.

A few good waiters are wanted.

Richmond, April 22d, 1802.

Joseph Needham,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken part of Mr. John M'Bride's shop, opposite Dr. William Foushee's, on the main street, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He has now on hand, an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and makes and sells

Jewellery & Silver Ware

on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

*** Highest price given for Old Gold and Silver.

N. B. Was offered to me for sale, by a black woman, named Dilcy, 1 gold necklace chain; 4 gold watch keys; 4 Sett Rings; 1 gold watch chain; 1 dozen gilt watch keys; 2 pair Hooks & Eyes; and 4 Tortoise shell Rings, for 12*s.* which gave me reason to think that they were stolen. Any person claiming the above mentioned things, will come forward, pay charges and take them.

April 24th, 1802. ep 4t

I INTEND to PRACTICE LAW in the Chancery Court of the Williamsburg District.

GEORGE TUCKER.

Richmond, April 13, 1802. tf.

Joseph Bonnardel,

FROM PARIS,

TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Begs leave to offer his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond.

HIS terms for attending persons at their own houses three times a week, are five dollars entrance and four dollars per month; but where two or more associate to receive lessons at the same time and place, considerable deductions will be made.

He will receive pupils at his own house, and attend them every day in the week except Saturday, at three dollars entrance, and nine dollars per quarter.

He resides on Shockoe-Hill, next door to Mr. Peter Aubry, Grocer, three doors above Majr. Du-Val's house.

Richmond, March 24, 1802.

N. B. He will also teach the SPANISH LANGUAGE on the same terms.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the editor of the United States Gazette, dated Wednesday, April 21, 1802.

Mr. *Davis* called for the order of the day, on the amendments from the senate to the bill respecting military land warrants.

Mr. *Bayard* hoped the order of the day on that subject would be postponed, for the purpose of taking up a resolution which he yesterday laid on the table, authorizing the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives to adjourn their respective houses the 26th instant.

Disagreed to.

The amendments of the senate to the bill respecting military land warrants were then taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Van Ness* called for the order of the day on the resolution which he had some days before submitted, authorizing the registering of vessels two thirds of which have been built in the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Griswold* this subject was postponed to the fourth Monday in November next.

Mr. *Bayard* called for the order of the day on the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States—Whereupon the house proceeded to the consideration of the same. Upon the question to agree to the first amendment, which repeals so much of the act of the 24th of September, 1789, as provides for holding two sessions of the supreme court.

Mr. *Bayard* hoped this amendment would not be agreed to. He conceived it went in effect to abolish the supreme court. He had no disposition to consume the time of the house by repeating remarks already urged in committee of the whole, he wished the question to be decided by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Mott* said, as he should vote against the amendment, he wished to assign his reasons. We have just passed an act which he deemed constitutional and expedient, by which the system which existed prior to the last congress was revived. By that revived system there were two terms of the supreme court in each year.—He thought it proper to re-establish that system, and if it was right then, it is right now.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays and carried—yeas 44, nays 29. Messrs. Mott and Josiah Smith were the only ministerialists in the negative.

On the question to agree to the second amendment, which was to form the states of Kentucky and Tennessee into a seventh circuit,

Mr. *Alston* told the house, he hoped they would not agree to that amendment.

Mr. *Davis* considered it as peculiarly hard upon the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, separated as they were from their sister states, but united in interests, and real neighbours, to be deprived of the benefits of a circuit court. He did not like to arraign the motives upon which gentlemen legislate, but there were motives which might be assigned for opposing the amendment. All he asked was that Kentucky and Tennessee, having each one judge, might be entitled to the advantages of their joint labours, talents and wisdom, in deciding causes. It will cost the United States no more. He asked for no increase of salary. That was already fixed, and he asked for nothing which the people of the other states did not enjoy. Are not two judges better qualified to administer justice than one? Can any gentleman assign a reason why a distinction should be made between those and the other states? He repeated, designs may exist and motives have their influence, but no reason can be assigned for this distinction. What impropriety can there be in having two learned judges? The people, under the state laws, are never tried capitally but before two judges, and they never can be reconciled to have their important interests decided in the federal courts by one judge.

Mr. *Fowler* was opposed to the amendment. He had no reason in favor of it. As to motives, he had none, but to do what was right.

Mr. *Thompson* read a letter from the judge of Kentucky, stating the number of suits depending in that court. Mr. T. stated, that the burthen of travelling into two states, great part of which was a wilderness, and without accommodations, to try a small docket, was improper.

Mr. *Davis* did not doubt the letter was written by the judge, it was very natural he should write such a letter. That judge now resides within three miles of the court-house, where all persons are called at his feet. His salary is ample; if he disapproves the duties, let him resign. Under the law lately repealed, he rode a lengthy circuit, and was still willing to hold the office. In Tennessee, the judge resides at Nashville. In holding his courts at Knoxville, he travels through the wilderness four times a year, and yet the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Thompson) expresses no sympathy for the judge. He was sensible a majority would do as they pleased, but there could be no reason assigned for rejecting the amendment. My colleague (Mr. Fowler) pretends not to understand what I mean by motives, but he cannot mistake my meaning, and a few months will unfold to this house and to the world, what they are.

Mr. *Fowler* repeated, he knew no reasons in favour of the amendment, and was not conscious of the influence of any improper motives.

The question was then taken and lost—yeas 34—nays 42.

The other amendments reported by the committee, affecting principally the details, were then severally taken up and examined.

Mr. *Nicholson* said, he would offer an amendment to the 6th section. The remark of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Henderson) yesterday, had satisfied him that there were cases not provided for, and he thought it a duty which he owed to himself and the community, when convinced of an error to correct it—he therefore moved to insert in the 2d and 3d line of the section, the words 'plea in abatement or demurrer,' and strike out the words plea to the jurisdiction.

Mr. *Bayard*, would make a motion which would supersede the motion of Mr. Nicholson, that the 6th sect. of the bill be recommitted to a select committee. He said any gentleman who had attended to this section must be satisfied of its imperfections, that it would produce the greatest of all inconveniencies, the delay of justice. If a devition of opinion happen between the judges of the circuit court, the supreme court are to detach a judge to decide the cause—scarcely a moment can be found when the judges most convenient are not holding their own courts, in which case it may happen that a judge residing in New-Hampshire may be the only one who can be detached to settle a difference of opinion in Georgia. If a disagreement happen between the judges at a session in the month of May the cause is postponed until this disagreement is notified to the supreme court at their session in Feb. following. The designation of a judge to decide is thus made, but a decision cannot possibly be had until May following. Here is a certain delay of 12 months, and probably after the judge has travelled 3 or 400 hundred miles, something happens to prevent a hearing—one judge may be sick, counsel may be absent, a variety of accidents may happen. Suppose a disagreement should exist in various districts at the same time, how with the small number of the judges shall all these be determined. The imperfections are two glaring. A plan has been suggested to me by a gentleman from Virginia, which is at least preferable to the provision of

this ſection; which is that inſtead of ſending a judge to the diſtrict, the record of the point of diſagreement ſhould be ſent to the ſupreme court.

Mr. *Smilie*, was not converſant with courts, and not anxious whether the ſection ſhould be amended. In his ſtate they had found no inconvenience ariſing from the diſagreement of the judges.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, was in favour of a recommitment. Several queſtions may ariſe in the progreſs of the ſame cauſe. Judges may be detached ſeveral times before a final deciſion can be had. He ſhould prefer that all queſtions ſhould be loſt where a diſagreement happens, rather than retain the proviſions of this ſection.

Mr. *Elmendorf* ſaid this ſection was not important, and he hoped it would be ſtruck out. (Mr. Speaker ſaid that the ſection had been amended and could not be ſtricken out.) Then ſir, I hope it will not be ſtricken out. If in conſequence of a diſagreement between the judges no diſcuſſion is had, the queſtion is loſt and the party may appeal. There was no proviſion in his ſtate for a difference of opinion among the judges, and he had known no inconveniences.

Mr. *Nicholſon*. He thought the ſection defective, but as no ſubſtitute had been offerred yeſterday he was oppoſed to ſtriking it out. If it ſhould be re-committed a variety of ſubſtitutes ſuggeſted themſelves to his mind ſome of which might be adopted.

General Smith ſaid that the ſelect committee to whom this bill had already been committed, had turned their attention particularly to this ſection as appeared from the amendments they had reported, they had not thought it further exceptionable, and therefore he was againſt recommitting it.

Mr. *Williams* ſaid under this ſection a cauſe may be continued in court ten or twelve years. The gentlemen from New-York had aſſigned no adequate mode of redreſs: he ſaw no force in the reaſons of the gentlemen from Maryland. We are not to give up our judgments becauſe the committee had not diſcovered all the imperfections.

Mr. *Griſwold* ſaid that there was a further defect in the ſection which he believed had not yet been alluded to, it was that part of it which related to the criminal juriſdiction of the court. The ſection as it then ſtood, declared that in all criminal caſes, where the judges differed in opinion reſpecting the puniſhment, that the priſoner ſhould be immediately diſcharged. Caſes he ſaid might ariſe in which the court would differ, even after the verdict of a jury, either as to the extent of the puniſhment or in reſpect to the form of trial, and whether the record taken all together, warranted a ſentence and judgment, or required a new trial, in ſuch caſes, by the proviſions of the ſection, the priſoner after having been found guilty by the jury, inſtead of ſuffering puniſhment or undergoing a new trial, would be immediately diſcharged from further proſecution.

He ſaid that he likewiſe agreed with order gentlemen, that the delays which muſt inevitably grow out of the bill in civil cauſes would become intolerable, and inſtead of theſe tribunals being calculated for the adminiſtration of juſtice, they would become tribunals for the delay and denial of juſtice, he therefore hoped that the ſection would be re-committed.

Mr. *Bayard* ſaid, in addition to the remarks of his friend from Connecticut, as to criminal caſes, further imperfections ſuggeſted themſelves to his mind. Upon a ſpecial verdict a queſtion might ariſe, whether the facts found amounted to manſlaughter or murder, whether a felon is guilty of burglary or larceny—on theſe queſtions the judges diſagree, and the culprit is convicted and certainly guilty of one or other of the crimes, and all are agreed that he deſerves ſome puniſhment; yet by this ſection he will be diſcharged. So if the judges diſagree as to the puniſhment one for impriſonment and the other for inflicting corporal puniſhment, he would be diſcharged. He therefore wiſhed it would be re-committed.

Meſſrs. Bayard, Nicholſon and Williams made ſome further remarks, and the queſtion was taken for re-commitment and carried. Ayes 45.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 15.

AMERICAN TREATY BILL.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

Lord Hawkeſbury.

The noble Lord was as clear that the bill was agreeable to expediency as to good faith. If the duties in this country remained, ſo muſt thoſe in America. If they were nicely calculated and equally balanced, the relative navigation of the two ſtates would probably be much the ſame as if theſe perplexing regulations did not exiſt. But as this ſyſtem muſt ever be objectionable on the ſcore of convenience, ſo it was particularly detrimental to us from the nature of our commerce with America. While we exported what was to be conſumed in that country, our returns were articles of depoſit, and as theſe duties did not exiſt in the countries to which we exported them, ſo we could not offer them to ſale on equal terms. From Virginia we import large quantities of Tobacco, but we cannot compute in the ports of Holland with the tobacco merchants, who carry on a direct trade with the Southern States of America. His Lordſhip then adverted to the general topics brought forward by the honorable gentleman. He expreſſed great ſurpriſe that the honorable gentleman ſhould not till now have read extracts from a book publiſhed ſo long ago as January, 1801, and that before making any uſe of it he ſhould have waited till the circumſtances under which it was publiſhed had compleatly changed. It was well known that it was meant of which a manifeſto to the northern confederacy, by means of which France then hoped to cruſh our maritime greatneſs. Againſt the principles there unfolded, the honorable gentleman well knew the greateſt exertions of Great Britain had been made, the Britiſh blood had been profuſely ſhed. Theſe principles, the honorable gentleman knew, the powers of the North, and all thoſe who had eſpouſed them, had been compelled to renounce. But it was ſomewhat ſtrange that the honorable gentleman, who now was ſuch an advocate for vigor, and ſpirit, and military ardour, was the very perſon who upon that occaſion moſt ſtrongly impugned the meaſures projected by government for boldly aſſerting our rights. The honorable gentleman had kept the book in his pocket while its contents were intereſting, and then favoured its opinions, and now he triumphantly brought forward what never was meant but to be temporary, when from a change of circumſtances it had become completely antiquated, and took great pains to refute and to expoſe it when it had been abandoned by its authors. The noble lord felt no apprehenſions from the effects of peace upon our commerce. The moſt frightful predictions had been held out of the injury, or rather ruin, it would ſuffer from the war; but during the war it had increaſed more than during any former period of the ſame duration of the moſt profound tranquility.

The ſecond prediction, he was convinced, would turn out equally fallacious. Atho' a warfare was to be carried on againſt our commerce, he ſaw no reaſon why we ſhould not adopt conciliatory meaſures, which might at leaſt ſecure us one friend. He would not ſubmit to "importunity, ſubmiſſion and proſtration;" but if by a reciprocity of good offices we could gain the good will of one great State, and that furniſhing a more extenſive market for our manufactures than any other on the globe, he did not ſee where was the want of dignity or wiſdom. To remove all diſmal forbodings, he requeſted gentlemen to recollected that we had already been excluded, as far as force could exclude us, from Holland, Spain, and all the countries under the influence of France. Yet our exports to the continent had conſiderably increaſed, and our exports, upon the whole, had been nearly doubled. Commerce was not to be regulated by *arreſts*; it would find its level in ſpite of the beſt concerted plans to turn it out of its natural channels by the rough hand of Power. His Lordſhip inſtanced the bad ſucceſs of America, who loaded our navigatian to her ports with three or four times the impoſts with that of any other nation. Yet ſoon after the war, when we had to cope with the reſt of Europe upon ſuch unequal terms, our trade to America was greater than it had been before the war when we engroſſed it completely, and had no duties to pay at all. In 1785 our commercial treaty with Ruſſia had expired, and as the Empreſs inſiſted upon a recognition of the principles of the armed neutrality for ſeveral years it was not renewed. With France, however, in the mean time, her Imperial Majeſty had framed a commercial treaty giving the French many advantages over us. Did the French cut us out from our trade to Ruſſia?—No: whatever they themſelves had occaſion for, of the produce of that country, they bought in London! If we were true to ourſelves, his Lordſhip maintained, we had nothing to fear. Armies might be created by force, and countries over-run, but commerce obeyed not the mandate of the tyrant and the conqueror: the pillars on which it reſted were *capital* and *confidence*, and neither of theſe was poſſeſſed by any country in any degree to be compared with Great Britain. Our capital could not be requalled in leſs than a century, and we were ſtill more unrivalled in the confidence entertained of our punctuality and good faith. The only country who commerce could formerly be compared to ours was Holland: and why?—becauſe from the habits of the people, its character for honeſty was high. Why had the commerce of France never been any thing like proportionate to her means? Becauſe the national character, (which late events muſt have had little tendency to correct) was little diſtinguiſhed for ſteadineſs, application or punctuality.—As long as we retained theſe advantages, we might ſet at defiance the important efforts of ſpite, envy and malice.

Mr. Windham ſaid, he was by no means prepared to give an opinion, upon the queſtion before the houſe, and he ſhould not have thought of ſpeaking had it not been for the general topics which the two laſt ſpeakers had introduced. He confeſſed that the arguments of the noble lord had been forcibly urged; but, he feared they were fallacious, and calculated to lull the nation into fatal ſecurity. If the identical people had propheſied deſtruction to our commerce from the war, who now expreſſed their apprehenſions of the effects of peace, then indeed they would have laid themſelves open to an *argumentum ad hominem*, and their predictions would now be to be received with diſtruſt. But it was a ſtrange mode of reaſoning to ſay, that becauſe one had been deceived, another ſhould, whoſe views were quite contrary. If our commerce had flouriſhed in war, inſtead of being a proof that it would now continue to flouriſh, appeared to him a ſtrong preſumption that peace would deſtroy it. All the cauſe had ceaſed to which its proſperity was to be aſcribed, and though it might not neceſſarily decline, this was certainly no very ſtrong ground of confidence. As a general principle, he allowed that commerce would find its level; but in times like theſe, the practice of reaſoning from generals to univerſals was certain ruin. Nothing in hiſtory reſembled the preſent æra; the ſtate of the world was completely novel, and what from the beginning of time might have held true would often now be found fallacious. One great power ſeemed about to rule the globe. Inſtead of being called upon to ſhew why France will quickly ſubdue the whole of Europe, he would be juſtified in calling upon others to ſtate their reaſons for thinking that ſhe will not. Of her intentions there could be no doubt. She had declared ſo herſelf an hundred times, and when her acts agreed ſo well with her profeſſions, to diſbelieve her was comical extravagance. —She boldly and undiſguiſedly ſays ſhe will cruſh you to atoms, and you reply, while her preparations are going on under your noſe, "She muſt be joking—ſhe's not in earneſt—we know that ſhe means us well." Such language, Mr. W. declared only fit to be put into the mouth of a character, in a farce.—Since the time of the Romans, he maintained that no ſuch power had exiſted in Europe. He did not by any means except Charlemagne, whom the perſon at preſent at the head of the French government ſeemed fondly to regard as his model. That great conqueror did not extend his dominion over more than one quarter of the globe. He allowed that, *if we were true to ourſelves*, we might yet be ſaved. But he thought we would be moſt falſe to ourſelves if we truſted merely to our wealth, our punctually, and good faith, in commercial dealings We ſhould nouriſh a proud ſpirit of independence; we ſhould ſhew the ſuperiority in which we honour and glory to riches and caſe; we ſhould diſtinguiſh ourſelves by a noble military ardour. Before capital and commerce were known, our anceſtors thus held the firſt rank among the nations of Europe, and, notwithſtanding the favourite doctrines of times, it is only by arms we can regain our ſituations. But baſely hugging our money bags, we think we may diſmiſs the military virtues of our foretathers, like ſcaffolding, although it was by theſe that this adored wealth was acquired, and without theſe we muſt ſpeedily be robbed of it. He would be the laſt to preach deſpondency, but he conſidered it his duty, if poſſible, to rouſe his countrymen from the ill-timed indifference into which they had fallen, and to call upon them to reſiſt uſurpation, inſolence, and perfidy. He conjured thoſe who talked ſo much of the capital wealth to think for a little of the capital of dominion. The latter would be found to have always prevailed. The right hon. gentleman concluded by again entering his proteſt againſt reaſoning from antecedent caſes, at a time when little was to be learned from experience, and things daily occurred which it had not entered into the imagination of the moſt daring ſpeculator to conceive.

Lord Hawkeſbury explained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began a ſhort ſpeech, by paying a high compliment to the ſpirit of his noble friend, and juſtifying him from the imputation of truſting ſolely to wealth for being extricated from all our difficulties. He denied that a high martial ſpirit was incompatible with commercial purſuits, as the hiſtory of the laſt twelve years very fully evinced. He aſked, who had under-rated the power of France? For his own part he declared, that he ſurveyed it with great anxiety; tho' if we manifeſted proper vigilance, and made a proper uſe of our ſtrength, he was convinced there was not the ſmalleſt ground for deſpondency. The counterpoiſe, he did not conſider our wealth, but our ſpirit, which he knew to be unconquerable. He then proceeded to enter into the merits of the bill, and concluded by aſking, whether, if we were to be excluded from Europe, it was not the more neceſſary to cultivate the friendſhip of America?

Mr. John Nicholls ſpoke in the defence of the Bill, which was then read a ſecond time. On the motion that it be committed.

Dr. Lawrence roſe and began a reply to Lord Hawkeſbury, but he was called to order from the chair

An Iriſh Member whoſe name no one in the Gallery knew, ſaid there was a faction in America which was very hoſtile to the intereſts of Great Britain.

Lord Hawkeſbury obſerved this reminded him to ſay a few words he had forgotten in his former ſpeech. It certainly was not eaſy to anſwer for the conduct of a foreign State, but far from there being any thing hoſtile in the American Government to this country, for ſome months back it ſhewed diſpoſitions extremely friendly. If any point were to occur on which the two countries claſhed, he made no doubt America would reſolutely ſtand out for what ſhe conſidered her rights, but he thought there was every proſpect of a long good underſtanding.

After a ſhort explanation from Dr. Lawrence, the bill was committed for Tueſday.

On the motion of Mr. N. Vanſittart, an account was ordered of the exports to and imports from the United States of America for the laſt three years.

The other orders were then deferred, and the houſe adjourned till Monday.

NORFOLK, May 6.

CONTINUATION OF
Late European News,

Received by the ſhip Waſhington, captain Nye, from London.

LONDON, March 19.

The preſent may be conſidered as a criſis on the colonial ſyſtem of Europe. If a Black government were to be eſtabliſhed in St. Domingo all the other Iſlands would be inſecure. The French, however, will not eaſily relinquiſh their deſigns, and they are entering on a moſt deſtructive war.—The extravagant conduct of the rulers of France produced this republic of St. Domingo, and France will be the firſt to ſuffer for it. It will coſt her an infinite number of lives and vaſt treaſures even to make St. Domingo a tranquil deſert, for we firmly believe that ſhe muſt exterminate almoſt all the exiſting race of negroes before any European aſcendency can be eſtabliſhed.

March 21.

The oppoſition with which the French forces in St. Domingo have been encountered is favourable to peace; although we hope it is not ſuch as to warrant any ſerious apprehenſions for the ultimate ſucceſs of the expedition. Had Touſſaint ſubmitted to the army of Le Clerc, or fallen before it, Buonaparte would have acquired a predonderance of power in the Weſt-Indies which would doubtleſs have increaſed his pretenſions to Amiens; but now the ſucceſs of his enterprize, in which the commercial intereſts of France are ſo immediately and ſo anxiouſly involved, is in a degree dependent on the peace; and whatever might have been the previous diſpoſition of the French Executive, we doubt not that their recent accounts from St. Domingo, have made them anxious for the early concluſion of the peace.

Government appears determined to watch the movement of the French expedition with more diſcretion than they evinced in permitting it to ſail; for, in addition to the troops which we have already mentioned to have been ſent to Jamaica, a brigade is ordered thither from Gibraltar; and ſeveral of the regiments recently returned from Eygypt to Ireland, and which have been recruited from the militia corps of that country, are alſo about to be ſent to that iſland. The military eſtabliſhments of moſt of our Weſt India ſettlements are likewiſe to be augmented, to repreſs the ſpirit of revolt which has ſo ſtrongly manifeſted itſelf among the negroes.

March 25.

In almoſt every negociation with the French, it has generally happened that an endeavour has been made to take advantage of our deſire for Peace, at the moment it was ſuppoſed to be on the eve of concluſion. That ſome new difficulties have been ſtarted at Amiens, ſome chicanery attempted, there can be no doubt; but we truſt the ſpirit of the country will encourage his Majeſty's Miniſters to remain firm, and to make peace on no other terms than ſuch as will counterbalance, and give us full ſecurity againſt the innovations which the Chief Conſul has lately thought fit to introduce, in ſettleing the future Government in Italy.

The Peace of 1763 is ſtill freſh in the recollection of many. All the articles of the treaty were drawn up, agreed upon, and ready for ſigning, when the Duke de Coiſeul, the then Miniſter of France, ſuddenly propoſed to our Ambaſſador, Lord Bute, that Fort St. George ſhould remain in the ſtatu quo in which it was at the ſigning of the treaty; or in other words, that it ſhould belong to which ever power had poſſeſſion of it on the day of the ratification, as orders had been ſent out from France to retake it. The place had been guaranteed to us by the articles previouſly agreed upon.

Lord Bute, through whoſe unremitting endeavours the treaty had been brought to maturity, immediately delivered in a memorial to the Duke, ſaying, that he had labored for many months with ſincerity and conſtancy to rear the edifice of peace; but ſooner would he ſee it crumble into ruins than ſign a condition ſo humiliating, and ſo adverſe to the ſtipulations that had been previouſly agreed upon. The reſult of this ho-

...rable feeling and remonſtrance was —that two days after, the Duke de Choiſeul ſigned the Peace.

There cannot be a doubt that Marquis Cornwallis has followed the example of of his predeceſſor, and that the iſſue will be the ſame.

The following is the ſtatement of the amount of the French Army, as it will be from the beginning of this month.

Conſular Guard	6,000
Cavalry and Dragoons	22,000
Chaſſeurs a Cheval & Huſſars	30,000
Artillery (horſe & foot) Miners & Pontooners	19,000
Infantry of the Line	250,000
Light Infantry	60,000
Total	387,000

In the above ſtatement are not compriſed the numerous corps of Gens d'Armes, nor the three demi brigades of Swiſs auxiliaries, nor the Poliſh troops. By means of the military conſcription, regiſters of which are kept with the greateſt exactneſs in each municipallity, the army can be recruited in two months with two hundred thouſand men. The number of the general conſcription for the five claſſes amounts for the whole Republic to upwards of 1,200,000 men.

Letters received from Eygypt, dated the 28th of January, ſtate, that the Beys who eſcaped the murderous and impolitic plan formed againſt them, are now in open arms againſt the Porte. They are ſupported by numerous adherence, the inhabitants preferring the government of the Beys to that newly inſtituted by the Turks—and ſince the treachery manifeſted by the latter, they are become more than ever attached to their old maſters. The Grand Vizier is preparing for battle, which will doubtleſs prove bloody, and in all probability terminate to his diſgrace, he has little to hope from the few Engliſh who are left in that country, even were they more partial to him. The commander at Alexandria, it is added, has denied the Turks all acceſs to that place.

Tueſday died, at his houſe in Sloan-Street, Chelſea, Felix Calvert, Eſq. the celebrated opulent brewer.

March 25.

We this morning received Paris Journals of the 21ſt inſt. By them it appears that the French funds had fallen about 2 per cent. they were on the 20th at 55.—There was yeſterday a rumour in the city of this circumſtance, which affected our funds about a quarter per cent.

An article from *Milan*, of the 8th inſt. ſtates the appointment, by the Preſident BUONAPARTE, of the miniſter. of the Italian Republic. Citizen VILLA is appointed Miniſter of the Interior, and Brigade-General TRIOULZI Miniſter at War.

The firſt article under the Paris head in the Journal des Debats, is as follows:

"*Paris, March* 20—They generally ſpeak to day of Peace with England as an event very near, and no longer doubtful."

The *Moniteur* of the 21ſt contains a Proclamation of the Chief Conſul, for the meeting of the legiſlative body on the 5th of April, and to ſit till the 1ſt of May.

PARIS, March 21.

Letters from Madrid, fix the approaching month of Auguſt for the journey of their Catholic Majeſties to Barcelona, where they are to meet the King of Naples with his daughter Antoinette, who is deſtined to marry the Prince of Aſſurias. A body of 20,000 men is to be formed near Barcelona, in order to entertain their Majeſties with military evolutions. The ſame letters announce the appointment of the Marquis de Mos as Ambaſſador to Naples; and add, that the Count del Campo-Alauge is deſtined for the embaſſy to Portugal; the Prince de Cuſtelfranco for that to Vienna, and the Duke de Frias for that to London.

By letters from Cadiz, we are informed that there has been in that port, on board a ſhip of war, a priſoner with a maſk on, whom they were conducting to the States of America; no perſon could diſcover who he was.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.

The Grand Seignior was very much affected at hearing of the aſſaſſination of the Pacha of Belgrade. Many aſſemblies of the Divan have been held, and it is ſaid that an army of 60,000 men will be ſent againſt the Inſurgents. It is uncertain whether this army will be commanded by the Captain Pacha. A correſpondence of Paiwan Oglou with certain Foreigners, has been diſcovered, and ſome Turks who were concerned in it, have been ſtrangled.

SALEM, April 30.

Capt. Prince, of Marblehead, from Liſbon, informs, that Col. Humphreys and his family arrived at that place from Madrid on the 12th March, to take paſſage for America in the ſhip Perſeverance, of New-York. Colonel H. is well known, as a ſoldier, a ſcholar and a gentleman. He was Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain till the preſidency of Mr. Jefferſon, who removed him and appointed Mr. Pinckney. On the 24th March Citizen General Lannes arrived at Liſbon from France, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal; a French corvette, lying oppoſite the town, was dreſt, and ſaluted, on the occaſion.

NEWBURYPORT, April 30.

From the Mediterranean.

By captain Bagley, from Alicant, we have received copies of letterr from conſul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated 12th and 20th Feb. to the American conſul at Alicant, ſtating that 4 of the 6 Algerine corſairs which had been cruiſing, had returned after capturing 5 Neapolitan veſſels and 65 Chriſtians, which were made ſlaves of; 'twas not known where the other two were; that on the 19th inſt. our ambaſſador arrived from the Baſhaw of Tripoli; he came in a prize, Swediſh veſſel, with half the crew French; brought ſome white and black ſlaves as preſents to the dey and miniſtry, and, we hear, has got a permit to go to Bona, on this coaſt, and load with wheat for Tripoli, where it was very ſcarce. It is a fact that three Tripolitan corſairs are at ſea in queſt of Americans and Swedes.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The following extract, with the ſubſequent proclamation, has been politely handed us by a gentleman of this city.

"*Port Republican, April 6, 1802.*

"Incloſed you have a proclamation laying a duty of twenty per cent. (according to the tariff of Touſſaint) upon all dry goods not of French manufacture, imported into the iſland either in French or foreign veſſels.—We hope it may arrive in time to prevent you from being a ſufferer by ſhipping Ruſſian, German, or Engliſh manufactures."

Head-Quarters at Port Republican, March 6th—10th year of the French Republic.

The General in Chief orders as follows:

Article 1. All French veſſels, arriving directly from France, laden with French merchandize, ſhall only pay half the duties of import and export which are impoſed upon the veſſels of foreign nations.

Art. 2. All veſſels importing dry goods, manufactured in any other country than France, ſhall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

(Signed) LECLERC.

True copy,

The general of diviſion, chief and major-general of the army.

(Signed) DUGUA.

We publiſh the following as an inſtance of the unparalleled depravity of the preſent rulers of St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Port Republican, dated the 30th March, to a gentleman in this city.

"Your law-ſuit is decided upon, but I cannot inform you whether in your favor or otherwiſe—the judge obſerving the moſt profound ſecrecy on that head, and keeping the judgment locked up in his bureau. The only terms on which information can be obtained by either party, is by the payment of *ſixty joes*, at which price he has taxed it. As I do not believe you, who are the defendant, are ſo much intereſted in the deciſion as to pay thus dearly for the information, you had better wait till you get it by means of your adverſary, who was ruined by the conflagration of Leogane."

The brig Sally, Travers, left Port Republican for Baltimore the 6th of April.

A letter from Weſtcheſter county ſays, "at the cloſe of the poll in this place, (New-Rochelle) the federal ſenator had 31, democratic 9—higheſt federal repreſentative of this county 61—higheſt demo. 7. Gen. Thomas, who laſt year had 34, had only 3 this. Eaſtcheſter gave about 2 to 1 in favor of federaliſm—Pelham divided equally, (laſt year it was 6 demo. to 1 fed.) Yonkers, it is ſaid, gave a majority in favor of the good old ſchool, and I have no reaſon to doubt but we ſhall have at leaſt half our candidates elected—W. Barker certain." *(N. Y. paper.)*

WASINGTON CITY, May 7.

Yeſterday Mr. Lear arrived here from Cape Francois.

We learn that on the return of Gen. Le Clerc from Port au Prince, he informed Mr. Lear that from an examination of the treaty between France and the United States, and from the nature of his [Le Clere's] powers, he did not think himſelf authoriſed to recognize him in the character of conſul of the United States. Mr. Lear accordingly took his leave.

We underſtand that the treaty only authoriſes the U. States to ſend conſuls to the European poſſeſſions of France, and that previouſly to the year 1796, no American conſuls were received in the Weſt Indies.

When Mr. Lear ſailed, American produce was extremely low. The day before he departed the Batavian fleet, conſiſting of 4 ſhips of the line, had ſailed for New-York.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1802.

At the cloſe of the poll, the votes for Delegates to the General Aſſembly for Auguſta county, were—

For Andrew Anderſon,	410
Robert Doake,	374
Robert Bailey,	248
Charles Berry,	197
Joſhua Parry,	109

The votes for Senator were,

For James Allen,	362
Alexander St. Clair,	246
David Stephenſon,	48

John Clarke, jun. and Achilles Moorman, (federaliſts)—*Cambell.*

William H. Cabell and John Camm, (anti-federaliſts)—*Amherſt.*

Thomas H. Wooding and Edmund Tunſtall—*Pittſylvania;* the former a federaliſt, and the latter an anti-federaliſt.

Iſaac Otey and Jabez Leftwich—*Bedford;* the former a federaliſt, and the latter an anti-federaliſt.

On Tueſday the fourth inſt. was run for over the Fairfield Courſe, the four years old ſweepſtakes of two mile heats.

FIRST HEAT.

Mr. Tayloe's mare *Belliſſima*,	1
Mr. Ruffin's mare *Perfection*,	2

SECOND HEAT.

Mr. Ruffin's mare,	1
Mr. Tayloe's mare,	2

Mr. Tayloe's boy rode foul, and his mare was conſequently deemed diſtanced.

On Wedneſday, the Jockey Club Purſe, 500 dollars, 4 mile heats.

FIRST HEAT—8 minutes 7½ ſeconds.

Mr. Tayloe's b. m. *Deſdemona*, 4 years old,	1
Mr. Ball's b. m. *Cygnet*, 4 years old,	2
Mr. Hoomes's b. f. 4 years old,	3
Doctor Dixon's horſe, 4 years old,	4
Col. Selden's horſe *Obſcurity*, 6 years old,	diſtanced.

SECOND HEAT—8 m. 24½ ſec.

Mr. Hoome's Filly,	1
Dr. Dixon's horſe *Thunder Clap*,	2
Mr. Tayloe's mare,	3

Mr. Ball's mare deemed diſtanced, by foul riding.

THIRD HEAT.

Mr. Hoomes's Filly,
Doctor Dixon's horſe,
Mr. Tayloe's mare, bolted, diſtanced.

The third day's purſe by the proprietor of the Courſe, 250 dollars, 3 mile heats.

FIRST HEAT—6 m. 26 ſec.

Mr. Harriſon's s. g. *Bucephalus*, 5 years old,	1
Mr. Tayloes h. *Mendoza*, 6 years old,	2
Mr. Ball's Gelding *Dolon*, aged,	3
Mr. Hoomes's horſe *Abaſis*, 4 years old,	4
Col. Selden's mare *Proſerpine*, 4 years old, fell when leading; diſtanced.	

SECOND HEAT—6 m. 1 ſec.

Mr. Harriſon's Gelding,	1
Mr. Tayloe's horſe,	2
Mr. Hoomes's horſe,	3

Mr. Ball's Gelding, diſtanced.

It amuſing to obſerve what anxiety the miniſterial canters on economy evince, in perſuading the people to give ear to their ditties about *preſidential ſavings*. Two members of congreſs in a catalogue of equally well grounded items, in electioneering letters addreſſed to their conſtituents, have had the modeſty to ſet down the *ſavings* in the mint eſtabliſhment alone at 40,000 dollars per annum. But, behold! not a cent of this huge ſum will be *ſaved*; the eſtabliſhment is to be continued under the preſent economical adminiſtration, and whether at as little expence as heretofore, let future ſtatements determine. It is a poor cauſe which muſt be defended by ſuch champions, and by ſuch arguments. Let this be a criterion whereby to judge of the reſt of their vauntings. Was it by ſuch *ſavings* as theſe, on paper only, that Waſhington and Adams ſaved the country? Let facts, the beſt eulogy of thoſe *true* economiſts, ſpeak.

[*Balt. Federal Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 14.

"The Americans here are much alarmed in conſequence of the conduct of the French towards them lately. The commander in chief has ordered our Conſul, TOBIAS LEAR, Eſquire, to execute his functions no longer in this colony. He has conſequently taken down the ſign of the American Eagle, and quit acting as conſul. Captain John Rogers, of Baltimore, and a captain Davis, were two days ago arreſted by order of the commander, general Leclerc, and are now in ſeparate dungeons, the moſt ſecure in the Cape, with every communication denied them. The cauſe of the arreſt as far as I can find out, on the ſide of capt. Rogers, is, for having ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the French government. The charge againſt Davis is of a different nature, of what kind I know not. The Americans are looked on here in a trifling light, and every way abuſed. There is a ſevere piece in one of the Philadelphia papers reſpecting the conduct of the French before and after taking poſſeſſion of the Cape. The French are all in arms reſpecting it. They highly ſuſpect Rogers, while in America, of being the author of it. I am doubtful for the fate of the Americans here. All are getting off as faſt as they can; and the merchants are packing up to quit this place for America."

The uniform tenor of our information from the C[illegible], has been nearly the ſame, as far as it has related to the treatment of our fellow citizens there, until the receipt of colonel Lear's letter at Alexandria. If he ſpoke the dictates of his own heart, he muſt have been correct—but if his life has been jeopardiſed, if he were under apprehenſion of perſonal injury from the French, Americans have only to lament the degraded ſituation of their country—a country which they encountered the perils of a bloody war to free from vaſſalage a thouſand times more tolerable. Should the latter have been the caſe, and there is cauſe to ſuſpect it, from the confinement of captains Rogers and Davis, our government will no longer want an opportunity to convince their countrymen that not France, but America is the object of their guardianſhip and care.

[*Balt. Federal Gazette.*]

By the peace of Europe, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, the ancient city of Antwerp, is to become again of commercial conſequence. The widow of John Martin Smets, of that place, whoſe ſtrength of capital enables her to give facility to commercial tranſactions, has in conſequence offered her ſervices to the United States, in that line. Two hundred years ago, Antwerp was the greateſt place for trade in Europe. Its commerce was diminiſhed by the civil wars, and finally annihilated by the ſhutting of the navigation of the Scheldt. The exchange, once ſo thronged, is now the abode of ſolitude and ſilence.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The amendment to the conſtitution, paſſed in the houſe of repreſentatives, for diſcriminating the votes given by electors for preſident and vice preſident was taken up: a debate of ſome length aroſe, in which Meſſrs. Breckenridge and Clinton ſupported, and Meſſrs. Morris and Tracy oppoſed the adoption of the amendment; when the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays and loſt. Yeas 15—nays 8; two thirds of the members preſent being required in favour of an amendment to the conſtitution.

The Aurora of Saturday, informs us "by expreſs," that the committee of inveſtigation, as it is called, have made another report, in which ſomething (we are not told what) is ſaid about the journey of Mr. Tracy to the north weſtern frontiers upon buſineſs of the government. The Aurora ſays,

"It is now found that Mr. Tracy not only was paid for his military inſpectorſhip, but that he gave in a bill in his own hand writing, and obtained payment for his own travelling expences to Connecticut, but the expences of a ſervant alſo. It is difficult to ſay what congreſs will do on this ſubject, I know not with what propriety a man who has thus conducted himſelf can be ſuffered to retain a ſeat in the legiſlature. Mr. Bayard on being informed of the facts acknowledged that Tracy ought to have been expelled laſt ſeſſion."

This laſt aſſertion is unqueſtionably without the leaſt foundation in truth. It belongs to that claſs of aſſertions for which the editor of the Aurora has been pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed ever ſince he has been in our country, and which in the Engliſh language, is denoted by an expreſſive monoſyllable.

Conſiderate men, who have witneſſed the deportation to Cayenne of minorities in the French legiſlature, would not be ſurpriſed at the expulſion or baniſhment of the preſent minority in our own: but it ſeems a little difficult to conceive upon what part of the above charge the editor of the Aurora is diſpoſed to have Mr. Tracy expelled from the ſenate.—Whether it is for ſending in his bill "IN HIS OWN HAND WRITING," or for "OBTAINING THE PAYMENT," the editor has not condeſcended to inform us. Perhaps Mr. Dawſon will move articles of impeachment againſt Mr. Tracy, for ſuffering the government to allow him to ſquander the public money, by employing a ſervant at *ten dollars* a month to accompany him in traverſing the uninhabited wilderneſs of the weſtern country.*

It is to be obſerved that this miſſion in which Mr. Tracy was employed, took place under the late adminiſtration, before the *preſent* ſyſtem of economy in public expenditures was introduced. It is ſaid to be the opinion of Mr. Dawſon, Mr. Duane and other gentlemen of equal talents and reſpectability, that the cheapeſt mode of inſpecting the fortifications on the north-weſtern frontiers would have been, not to ſend a gentleman on horſeback, with a ſingle ſervant but to fit out, man, and victual one of the frigates, and diſpatch *messenger* with a *letter* to ſome perſon on the frontiers, who might perform the buſineſs, and return an anſwer by the ſame meſſenger. In the mean time, the frigate would have opportunity to refit and to lay in ſufficient ſtock of ſea-ſtores for the homeward voyage. It would ſeem that Mr. Tracy is to be expelled for not ſuggeſting this plan.

* The wages paid by Mr. Tracy to his ſervant while upon this duty amounted to FIFTY DOLLARS. The editor of the Aurora and his employers would doubtleſs be very glad to divert the public attention from the THIRTY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, applied without authority by the preſent adminiſtration, in repairing a veſſel for prefident Buonapaite, by ſuch paltry devices as this—but it will not do. The people of America are beginning to open their eyes, and will ſoon ſee for themſelves.

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of NATHANIEL BURWELL, deceaſed, (of King William county) are deſired to ſend them to the ſubſcriber—who has for ſale ſeveral families of valuable NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate.

LEWIS BURWELL,
Executor.

Richmond, 10th May, 1802. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,
And For Sale by
W. & D. Burr,
Firſt houſe below the Eagle Tavern,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Men's Laced Clock Silk Hoſe; Striped and plain Nankeens; Jeans; Fuſtians; Bandannoes; Chintz Shawls; Fans; Linens, &c. Which will be ſold low by the Piece or Dozen.
On Hand, as uſual,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HATS & SHOES,
Alſo Juſt Received, a few
Elegant Military Cock'd Beavers,
And Drab and Drab Green under Summer Beavers.
Richmond, May 12, 1802. 1aw tf

Gilliat & Kirby,
Have received by the late arrivals their
Spring Goods,
Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

Armiſtead Anderſon,
(Of the late firm of Auſtin & Anderſon,)
INFORMS the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the
Commiſſion Line,
In the Brick corner houſe, juſt below the Capitol, and nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All thoſe who may favor him with a preference, may reſt aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to their commands.
Richmond, May 11, 1802. ep 3w
N. B. A. Anderſon, for a few days, may be found at the late houſe of Auſtin and Anderſon.

The famous and complete Horse

STIRLING,

(Never beaten but once, and then by accident)

WAS imported from London by the subscriber, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at 4 years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the Racing Calendar, and clerk of the course at New Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman to be, if not the first, unubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (4 miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: 'It 'is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, 'sometimes ran the 'first mile [of the New-Market course] in 'one minute, which is at the rate of 82 'feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a 'little exaggerated, as is probable it was 'but for further satisfaction, we find it 'confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it 'might have been fairly pronounced, that 'the horse went swifter than the wind, it 'being very seldom the most violent wind 'makes such way. The greatest known 'velocity of a ship at sea is six marine 'leagues in an hour, and supposing the 'ship to take the third of the velocity of 'the wind which impressed it, the speed 'of that wind would not amount to 80 'feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Alcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, [this was the first time he started.] He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, 15 subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, esq. he won a 50l plate at New-Market, Duke's Course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, [Round Course] four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796 he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlingtons Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear a match at New-Market for 300 guineas each; received forfeit from sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, [seven subscribers] beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others; Duke's Course, [four miles.] He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, [which will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day August following] at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Three Guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, or or Six Guineas the season, and Ten Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, with One Dollar to the Groom, the money in every instance to be paid before the mares are removed. Good pasturage, GRATIS, with an addition of 600 acres, to what the subscriber had last year; servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 a week, which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use. Grain will be furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent, and the greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, and for Ten Guineas to insure, will be expected with the mares.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1st, 1802. 1aw12w.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that STIRLING was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, [one of the best sons of Eclipse] his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsey, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of Newcastle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The celebrated running Horse

Cormorant,

Will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, to cover fifty Mares only, besides a part of his owner's at TEN POUNDS each, and One Dollar to the Groom. With this condition, if the money is paid by the 10th of August next, any mare failing to prove with foal, may go the next season, *gratis;* and should the death or removal of the horse prevent a colt then, the money shall be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. The sooner gentlemen engage their mares the better, as not a single one over the above number will be taken in. CORMORANT was a winner 19 times against the best horses in England, has been frequently advertised and a full account of his racing given; suffice it *now* to say, that he is in high health and condition, that a very great proportion of the mares covered by him last season are in foal, and those that failed [if any] may be sent again this season, *gratis*, if the owners of such, who have not paid me, will do it by the 10th of May next: those that have paid are entitled. CORMORANT has been a capital racer, is a very beautiful horse, has more of the true Arabian blood than any horse in America, and his stock are remarkably handsome and active. If gentlemen prefer it, their mares may be covered at Five Guineas the season, without any condition.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 1, 1802.

PEDIGREE.

"I do certify, that CORMORANT was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam Nettletop, by Squirril, his grandam by Bajazet; great grandam by Regulus; great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian; his great, great, great grandam by Darley's Arabian; his great, great, great, great grandam by the Byerly Turk; his great, great, great, great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb; his great, great, great, great, great, great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

"The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood [which is the best in England] that I am sorry he is about to leave the country.

[1aw12] "EGREMONT."

W. and D. Burr,

Have removed to the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

In addition to their former assortment, they have just received and offer for sale on *very moderate terms*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

English and American

HATS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's Fashionable Summer Beavers;	Servants' Glazed Hats Livery Bands;
Do. do. Castors,	Ladies' Superfine
Roams, & plates;	Fancy printed, and
Ladies do. Beavers;	color'd Kid, Lambskin, and Morocco
Youth's Fine and	Shoes;
Coarse Hats;	Gentlemen's Superfine Dress Shoes;
Cordees and Felt	Do. 2d & 3d quality.
Hats;	

Merchants supplied with Hats of every description, at low rates.

☞ On hand, as usual, a good assortment of Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Richmond, April 18, 1802. 1aw tf

FOR SALE,

At first cost, a northern built

COACHEE,

And a pair of HARNESS, which has never been used.

THE cause of its sale is, that it is not such a carriage as was directed. It may be seen, and the price known, by applying to the printer of this paper.

Richmond, March 13, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS EBB.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In consequence of the elections in the different counties in this state coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertised, and from a desire of many gentlemen of the turf also, I am compelled to alter the same to the third Wednesday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 25 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 100lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished for race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with ostlers and servants of a proper description; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

STIRLING GARY.

Genessee.

For Sale, all the Subscriber's

MILLS, HOUSES, and improved FARMS,

In the counties of Ontario and Steuben, in the state of New-York.

TO meet the views of the numerous applicants for this valuable property, and to give an opportunity of acquiring it on fair and equal terms, the subscriber offers it for sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, at Powell's Hotel in Geneva, on the favourable terms of one sixth Cash, and the remainder payable in six annual payments with lawful interest.

The mills are situated at Hopeton, Lyons, Sodus, Genneſee Falls, Caledonia, Hemlock-Lake, Painted-Post, Bath and Canisteo, several of which are merchant mills, and the greater part of them are erected on the navigable waters leading to Montreal, Albany, and Baltimore.

The houses are situated in Bath, Painted Post, Hopeton, Geneva, Lyons and Sodus, and the improved farms are in the neighbourhood of these towns. All of which will positively be sold, except the house and farm occupied by the subscriber, near Bath.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

Bath, February 1, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to caution all persons whomsoever from crediting or contracting any debt with AARON HASKINS without my consent or order, as I will not pay any debt whatsoever contracted by the said Aaron Haskins.

CREED HASKINS,
Guardian.

April 16th, 1802. 1aw 3w

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—the same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

300 Acres of Land,

ON the west side of the road leading from Manchester to Petersburg, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and has been much improved by the late encampment. There is as fine a spring upon it as any below the Mountains.—This land is adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain. There is some excellent land yet to clear, with a great deal of fine timber upon it.

I have also for sale, about 100 Acres of LAND on the east side of the above mentioned road, on Grindal Creek, and adjoining the Ampthill estate. This is good wheat land, and there may be some fine meadow made on it. Any person inclinable to purchase either or both the above tracts may view the lands and the terms made known by applying to

H. RANDOLPH.

Chester Lodge, April 21st, 1802.

FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston,

German Oznaburgs;	Coffee;
Crates of Queen's Ware;	Brown Sugar;
Glass Ware;	Madeira & Sherry Wine;
Black Pepper;	Sack Salt.

*** CASH given for STOCK of the UNITED STATES, and for STATE CERTIFICATES.

Richmond, April 23, 1802. ep 6w

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

JUST IMPORTED

From London, and for sale, at Mr. Bowler's, near the Bridge, Richmond, wholesale and retail,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Japan'd Chairs, of superior kinds, and Settees to match;
A Superb painted Bedstead;
Some beautiful Prints, Miniature Frames, &c.
Gentlemen's Suspenders or Slings;
Likewise, London made Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of every description;
A few pair Half Boots, all of the present fashion, and finished by the best workmen in Great Britain;
50 pair of Spurs, in the New-Market style;
A few doz. pair of real Cordavan English Boot Legs, very low priced;
Handsome Shawls, and Muslin for Ladies morning Dresses, & Gentlemen's Shirting;
Plain Silk Oil'd do. and Oil'd Lawn Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

The whole will be sold low for cash, as the proprietors must return to Europe in a short time.

Richmond, April 27, 1802. ep tf

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

AN ASSISTANT wanted, who understands the dead languages. Application by letter may be left at this office, addressed to A. Y.

April 16th, 1802. ep tf